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"We make war to the end—to the
very end of the end."—Clemenceau.

Living With The Bolsheviks

One of the brightest little travelogues of recent months is the story told by a New York business man of his experience in Bolshevik Russia from the days of the revolution up to quite recent times. Talking in the World's Work, this writer recounts conditions which, more clearly than long essays, shows the absurdity of the bolshevik doctrine, if there is any such thing as a bolshevik plan of operation.

The day after the bolshevik took over things this American went to his bank to find that the new government had placed a young clerk who had been drawing \$50 a month in charge of the institution. He was filled with consternation for all his money was there. Then it was all explained to him. All he had to do was to go to the proper authority and have new money printed for his needs. He never saw any of his or any real money after that but his check was honored for printed paper which the bolshevik termed money and tried to make people accept.

When a shipment of leather came in for this business man he found that the official in charge would not release it until he, the official, had been sold one-fourth of the entire shipment at one-half of its value. This being done the business man secured his leather without further difficulty.

Germany was buying Russian wheat and getting it when the Russian people themselves were starving. The employees took over the hotel where this American was stopping and when he went to breakfast he found the hotel was out of everything except tea. Man cannot live by tea alone and so he moved but not until the employees had decided the hotel venture a failure and closed up the establishment.

A great factory was likewise taken over by the employees and the owners were ousted. The employees ran the factory until they were all out of raw material and the machines were mostly shut down for lack of replacement parts. They then offered to take the raw materials back into partnership if they would dig up more material and parts. This offer being declined the mill shut down and thousands of visionary dreamers were turned out to starve.

In order to get any permit from the government one has to "see" the proper official. Sight is very expensive in Russia under the new regime for to see an official and get a permit costs a large proportion of doing business.

In one instance the writer tells of the capture of a burglar. As there were no police the neighborhood did the capturing. Once having the burglar they did not know what to do with him for there being no police there was no place to deliver the burglar to. They finally took the burglar to the home of the Russian premier just as would be the case in the United States if all criminals were escorted by the captors to the White House for the president to pass upon the matter. In the case mentioned, since there were no courts running, the man was finally landed in jail. Hundreds of others were similarly imprisoned without hearing of any kind. When the jail was full they were all turned loose to make room for more.

Giving government to the bolshevik was very much like giving a Chinese puzzle to a baby.

Quantity Not Quality

At Douglas the officials claim to have captured beer and whisky which at "current" prices is worth \$125,000. Is this an official recognition that there is a price current on booze, in this supposedly "dry" state? If so is it a bootlegger's "price current," where is the market and where are the goods secured? Also, is the estimate based upon the price prevailing in those scattered communities which have not yet discovered that booze is bad and a danger to humanity or is it the price prevailing in some oasis in this dry region?

It is quite evident that to accumulate in Arizona a store of booze which under the most favorable condition could be estimated to be worth \$125,000 implies a transportation leak of size and magnitude. If the border officials are on the job, how in the name of goodness did the festive bootlegger ever bring in booze by the thousands of cases?

There are not so many roads into Arizona that they cannot be watched. Of course it is not surprising that an occasional car or so of the bootlegging variety gets through but to have them get through with a thousand-odd cases of booze seems to indicate laxness somewhere.

This vast store of fire-water indicates a bootlegging attempt in the border city on a wholesale scale and it is to be hoped that the probe which seeks to find the facts will be deep and wide.

Commercial Independence

At the outbreak of the great war practically all commercial dyes came to the United States from Germany. Germany had developed something like 900 different dyes from coal tar by-products. When a rival industry started up in another country, backed by German subsidy, the Hun manufacturer started his "dumping" machinery. That is, he would dump dyes on the market of his rival in such quantity and at such cost that the rival was soon out of the running, the German government making up to its home manufacturer for what he lost in the "dumping" process.

By these methods Germany had a practical monopoly of the great industry. Then came the war and there were no German dyes save those on hand. When the Kaiser started something he could not finish. For years coke furnaces in America had allowed the coal tar by-products to go off in smoke. There was no demand for them here. It would require different kind of furnaces to save the by-products. Installing these furnaces took time, lots of it, and a really great dye-making industry had to be built up. There were fail-

ures, lots of them, for the Americans were trying to develop in a year a business the best German scientists had spent nearly half a century developing.

As a result of conditions manufacturers had to use what dyes they could get. They used wool dyes on silk, silk dyes of cotton and cotton dyes on wool. The result was disastrous. Dyes ran, colors were not fast. But slowly the American manufacturers caught up with the demand and at a recent test where cloth was dyed with both German and American dyes of the same class it was found that the new American dyes stood up quite as well and, perhaps, better than those from Germany. Cloth dyed half with German dyes and half with the American article were boiled, scrubbed and otherwise tested and the American goods proved itself at least the equal of that "Made in Germany."

Already America has developed a great industry of its own in dye making. Most of the coke furnaces are now properly equipped to save the precious by-products needed for dyes and for explosives. Over 350 different colors have already been produced in this country and hundreds more will come when the total by-product, now all taken for explosives, is available for dye service.

America had literally developed a great industry. Her dyes are as good as those made anywhere and yet it is said some women still prefer clothes dyed with the German dyes. Really patriotic women will insist upon cloth dyed with American dyes and they may rest assured in so doing that they are getting the best the market affords.

Good-Bye and God-Speed

Rev. Ray C. Harker, for some seven years pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal church of Phoenix, is leaving this field for the Pacific coast and the people of this state, who have learned to admire and respect Dr. Harker will be the poorer for his going. Dr. Harker has made a position for himself in Arizona which it will be hard to fill and he will take with him to the Pacific coast the good wishes of thousands.

Seven years is an exceptionally long time for a man to occupy a Methodist pulpit and in itself is an indication of good work satisfactorily done. It is not likely that Dr. Harker will any more forget the friends he has made here than that they will forget him and his good work.

SPENDING THE PEOPLE'S MONEY

(Chicago Tribune)

Secretary McAdoo's check upon the proposed increase of the tax total by two billions comes none too soon. There has been cumulative evidence that the agencies of estimate and expenditure are losing their heads. The nation will make any effort and any sacrifice to support our forces and to bring victory to our cause. But our effort will be impeded and our support weakened by extravagance in expenditure and blunders in taxation.

From the beginning many bureau chiefs and department heads have shown no knowledge or conception of the limits of our resources. They have put in orders that were grossly excessive and which if carried out would have piled our storehouses with unused supplies, glutted our transport, and deprived the civilian population of necessities. It is very easy for an executive to figure out what a theoretical need theoretically calls for. Orders were put in for the immediate manufacture of 20,000,000 pairs of shoes before we had 200,000 men at the front or more than 1,000,000 men in camp. If it had been possible to fill this order, which it was not, the government depots would have been packed with unused and unneeded shoes for months, while the civilian population went without. In many cases government agencies called for supplies prematurely and out of all proportion to present needs. Had it not been for the check put upon this unthinking zeal by the civilian members of the supply organization a very serious situation would have been quickly created in some of our most essential industries. The patriotic civilian will go cold and hungry and ill clothed in order that the soldiers may be warm and fed and equipped, and he will do this gladly and be grateful besides for the soldiers' greater service. But we are not going to help the soldier by unnecessary sacrifice. A million pairs of shoes gathering dust for months in a governmental warehouse helps neither the soldier nor the man or woman at work for him at home.

The same common sense applies to taxation. Excessive taxation will not win the war or hasten the day of victory. On the contrary, if taxation is excessive it will weaken the producing energies of the country, deplete our strength, and slow up our activities on the front and at home. Last year we appropriated more than we could spend. That was an injury to our war efficiency. It retarded our progress, not advanced it. Congress ought to realize this. The administration ought to realize it. Neither shows any sign of having learned the lesson, except Mr. McAdoo, who now steps in to stop the two billion increase.

The viciousness of the situation should be clear. The raising of surplus funds means two things, both gravely injurious to the nation. It means placing upon productive energy a greater burden than it is profitable for it to bear in the interest of the common purpose. It also means the accumulation of money to be spent and its inevitable consequence, the temptation to spend it regardless of need.

Already we have had a saturnalia of expenditure. The waste of the enormous aircraft production fund was enough in normal times to throw a dozen governments out of power. There has as yet been no thorough disclosure of waste in other branches of our war preparations, but enough is known, it seems to us, to teach caution to both congress and the executive officials. The people will gladly make sacrifice for the war, but not for executive irresponsibility, recklessness, and want of sane sense of proportion, and not for congressional laxity. Already the nation is marching under a burden without precedent in human history. It is not surprising. But it will do more than complain if its representatives increase that burden without care for its weight, without justification in necessity.

It is the greatest of scandals that we are placing this burden on our shoulders without establishing a drastic system of estimate by which administrative demands can be examined, compared, and corrected, and that our clumsy, wasteful, and political system of appropriation should go on while we pile up the greatest debt in history. Congress was invited to impose the tax law of last year with its eyes shut. It still has its eyes shut. It is past time to open them and use them.

We Must Eat Only for Nourishment

Nowadays we must not eat for pleasure, nor must we eat because a mealtime has come around for the sake of eating. We must eat for nourishment alone, and to do that we should study the needs of the body, and choose our food accordingly.

At least a third of the body's food should be fat. A man doing sedentary work requires three ounces of fat daily in some form. Ordinary bread contains from 1 1/2 to 2 per cent of fat; in war bread the percentage is much higher. Butter is practically a pure fat, but potatoes contain none at all. Cocoa is the only popular beverage which contains fat.

We are told that there is a famine in fat in Germany, which, according to experts, is a more terrible thing than a famine in bread. Before the war the Germans consumed more fat per head than any other European nation. Today they recognize its value and housewives are ordered to hand over to the authorities all the drippings they may have—Answers.

RANGE CONDITIONS ARE GOOD IN STATE

R. Q. Grant, meteorologist, yesterday issued a report on weather, crop and range conditions for Arizona and New Mexico for the week ending October 7, as follows:

Continued dry weather has had the effect of further maturing grass on the range and in the principal grazing sections of the state conditions are satisfactory. At lower elevations where summer rains were light close grazing and dry weather have caused a marked deterioration. Moderate shipments of fat cattle are being made from the north central counties and a considerable amount of poor stock from the extreme eastern part of the state. Ranges in the Sierraville national forest are below normal and will doubtless necessitate heavy shipments stock cattle. In the Gila forest, southwestern New Mexico, the range is exceedingly dry but cattle are in fair condition.

Crop Progress in Arizona
Dry weather has favored all farm activities. Cotton continues to make excellent progress and conditions for picking are ideal. Ginning has been seriously delayed by failure to obtain necessary machinery from manufacturers. The harvesting of all crops has proceeded satisfactorily especially in the north where potato digging is in full swing. Alfalfa has produced well, an average of four good cuttings being made during the season. Alfalfa seed has yielded well in the southwest and milo maize, feterita, and kafir corn have produced excellent crops. Absence of rain has particularly favored the ripening and picking of the date crop which is unusually large.

Stations	High	Low	Temp.	Temp. Prec.
Crown King	77	49	60	
Douglas	89	75	60	
Flagstaff	76	38	60	
Fort Apache	88	41	60	
Pt. Bayard, N. M.	85	28	60	
Nogales	94	52	60	
Phoenix	93	62	60	
Pinedale	94	54	60	
Pinto	96	44	60	
Prescott	85	45	60	
Tucson	94	54	60	
Williams	88	34	60	

CAMPBELL SOON TO BE SPEAKING AGAIN

A report that Tom Campbell was dead was widely circulated on the streets of Phoenix Wednesday afternoon. Hundreds of calls were received at republican state headquarters and at the home of Governor Campbell, where he has been confined since last Thursday night with a severe cold contracted while speaking in Pinal county.

When asked over the telephone about his decease, Governor Campbell said: "Reports of my death are greatly exaggerated. I will be on the streets as usual in the next day or two greeting my friends and hope to resume my work for the Liberty loan by the end of the week."

Governor Campbell, on advice of his physician, cancelled four Liberty loan meetings, one at Ajo and five in the north. He has a strenuous speaking schedule beginning October 20 and wants to be in good trim for the last two weeks of the campaign.

BARR INSPECTS 140 DAIRIES IN ARIZONA

W. M. Barr, state livestock commissioner, who returned yesterday morning from a 915-mile inspection trip over the state, reported the milk supply as "very good," and left last night for Columbus, Ohio, to attend the National dairy show, which he said would be the biggest things of its kind in the world. He said he would secure information at the show which would be of benefit to dairymen in Arizona.

While on his trip over the state Mr. Barr inspected dairies at Florence, Tucson, Nogales, Douglas, in the Gila valley, Globe and Miami. In all, 140 dairies were inspected. Mr. Barr also inspected 40 milk depots and ice cream plants and found in all the various plants inspected only seven or eight below the standard as provided for in the state laws.

He said the dairies in cities and towns in the producing sections, such as in the mining camps, were confronted with the problem of feed which has to be shipped in, hay selling as high as \$38 a ton.

LOVE STANDS TEST OF TIME AND TEMPER

Four years after he secured his first license to wed, Concepcion Perez, Elsie Quintanara appeared again yesterday before the clerk of the marriage license bureau and asked for a license to marry the same girl.

Their love had been strong enough to withstand quarrels and misunderstandings, and today they will marry. Quintanara and his sweetheart first planned to marry in August, 1914. On the very day set for the ceremony they had a little quarrel, and the Mexican boy tore the license to shreds, but he never was able to forget or to cease to love the pretty girl who had promised to become his bride, and he recently prevailed upon her to forget past differences.

Both are popular with the best Mexican families in the city, and the wedding today will be welcome news to their many friends.

WIFE WOULD UNTIE JULY 4TH WEDDING

The Fourth of July bride of Fong Ling yesterday brought suit for divorce charging her husband with cruelty. That her husband assaulted her, threw her on the cement floor and otherwise abused her are the complaints made by the wife.

The couple were married July 4, 1915, and have a 3-year-old daughter, Elizabeth. Mrs. Ling asks for the custody of the child and \$15 a month for its support and \$25 alimony. She also asks the right to resume her maiden name, Teresa Morales.

TEMPE NEWS and ADVERTISING From the Butte City

TEMPE NORMAL IS CLOSED TODAY FOR INDEFINITE TIME

TEMPE, Oct. 10.—In accordance with the recommendations of the health board the Tempe normal closed today for an indefinite period. Most of the students are returning to their homes for the enforced vacation.

Miss Turner Comes Home
Miss Ada Turner returned yesterday from Humboldt to wait until the schools re-open.

DR. AND MRS. MOEUR GAINING IN HEALTH

TEMPE, Oct. 10.—The continued illness of Dr. and Mrs. B. B. Moeur is the cause of much regret to their many friends. A trained nurse is now caring for them and the doctor is reported to be some better.

Conference Called Off
Rev. Mr. Nicholson received word just before leaving for Douglas that the M. E. conference would not convene in Douglas, but probably a short business session would be held in Phoenix the latter part of the week.

FORMER TEMPE MAN DIES IN AUTO CRASH

TEMPE, Oct. 10.—The many friends and relatives of T. G. Borrodale, a former resident of Tempe, were shocked and saddened to learn of his sudden death in an automobile accident Sunday near Los Angeles. Full particulars of the accident have not been received. Mr. Borrodale was a brother-in-law of Mrs. Newton and Mrs. Manley of this place.

Pythian Sisters Meeting Postponed
The regular meeting of the Pythian Sisters, which is due this afternoon, will not be held.

TEMPE FOR HOMES
"Looks like it when R. A. Winders during the last month sold six homes to different people and has some more under way. Besides, many have been sold by others.—Adv. bs

FALL TERM CRIMINAL COURT STARTS TODAY

Autumn term of criminal court will open today when Jesus Jimenez goes on trial before a jury in Judge Stanford's court on the charge of burglary. Jimenez is alleged to have been caught with the goods which have been identified as a part of the loot from the roadside shops that were robbed last spring in a series of robberies that terrorized the country and led to the arrest of a gang of Mexicans alleged to have been operating in the neighborhood.

Jimenez is said to have had a large quantity of the stolen property in his possession when arrested by the officers.

Following the Jimenez case will be the murder trial of Augustine Ramirez. Ramirez is charged with killing Pedro Sierra, whom he is alleged to have stabbed after a quarrel in a restaurant on East Washington street.

The next case called will be that of the state versus A. B. Oliver, charged with aggravated assault. The libel action instituted by Governor Hunt against Fred S. Breen, editor of the Coconino Sun, and Allan Jaynes, editor of the Tucson Citizen, has been set for Monday and is the most important case on the criminal docket, according to public interest.

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To Rent well improved 40 acres Part alfalfa, part cotton Will pay cash rent

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Several Thousand Dollars to loan on Improved Ranch Lands in amounts to suit.

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BEN HUR and FIESTA COFFEE
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Staple and Fancy Groceries and Fresh Fruits. Our Slogan is QUALITY and SERVICE



THERE ARE FEW TOWNS

the size of Tempe that can boast of sustaining such a high-class up-to-the-minute jewelry store as La Mont's. It is the occasion of much favorable comment from outsiders, who marvel at our unusually fine stock.

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The price is not "out of sight," either.

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and help yourself today. Your purchase encourages the other fellow to buy now; \$10.00 down and \$10.00 per month buys a \$100.00 Bond.

'SLAPJACK BILL' IN SERIOUS CONDITION

William Thomas, better known as "Slapjack Bill," who was run down by an automobile several days ago is in a "serious condition" at St. Joseph's hospital. Thomas, who was not thought to be badly hurt at the time of the accident has not been as well the past few days, according to reports from the sheriff's office.

The car which struck Thomas was said to have been driven by a man named Wolf whom the sheriff's office

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C. O. AUSTIN
TEMPE LAND MAN

asks to call at its headquarters in the courthouse.

The injured man is a well-known figure about town. Years ago he was employed as cook at mines near Phoenix and there gained the name of "Slapjack" for his expertness in that particular line.

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Republicans!

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